



Rothe Development Corporation v. Department of Defense: The Constitutionality of Federal Contracting Programs for Minority-Owned and Other Small Businesses

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Summary

This report discusses *Rothe Development Corporation v. Department of Defense*, a case involving a constitutional challenge to a minority contracting program authorized under Section 1207 of the Department of Defense (DOD) Authorization Act of 1987. This program allowed DOD to take 10% off the price of bids or offers submitted by “small disadvantaged businesses” in determining which bid or offer had the lowest price or represented the best value for the government. Section 1207 also incorporated a presumption that minorities are socially and economically disadvantaged.

In *Rothe*, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit struck down the DOD preference program, holding that Section 1207 was facially unconstitutional because Congress did not have sufficient evidence to conclude that there was racial discrimination in defense contracting when it reauthorized the program in 2006. This report examines the *Rothe* decision in detail; describes existing contracting programs for minority-owned and women-owned small businesses; and analyzes *Rothe*’s potential effect on these programs, including the Business Development Program under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.

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Introduction

On November 4, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued its decision in *Rothe Development Corporation v. Department of Defense*, a case involving a challenge to the constitutionality of the “Small Disadvantaged Business” (SDB) program of the Department of Defense (DOD).¹ As part of its SDB program, DOD could apply a 10% price evaluation adjustment to the bids or offers of small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in pursuit of its goal of awarding 5% of its contract dollars to such businesses.² In determining which small businesses were socially and economically disadvantaged, the SDB program relied upon Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act, which presumes that minorities are socially and economically disadvantaged, while also allowing non-minorities to demonstrate disadvantage.³ Rothe Development Corporation (RDC) challenged the constitutionality of the SDB program after losing a contract to a Korean-American-owned firm. RDC’s offer would have been lower had DOD not applied a 10% price evaluation preference to the Korean-American firm’s offer.⁴ RDC claimed that the SDB program was unconstitutional, both on its face and as applied, because the program denied RDC equal protection by treating minority and nonminority businesses differently.⁵ Prior litigation had resolved the as-applied challenge in RDC’s favor,⁶ and, in its decision, the Federal Circuit resolved the facial challenge in RDC’s favor as well. The Federal Circuit found that DOD’s SDB program was unconstitutional because, when re-enacting the SDB program in 2006, Congress lacked a “strong basis in evidence” for concluding that race-conscious contracting was necessary to remedy discrimination in the defense industry.⁷

The Federal Circuit’s decision in *Rothe* has prompted much debate. For example, Representative Edolphus Towns, chairman of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, reportedly signaled his intention to hold hearings on discrimination in federal contracting in the hopes of ensuring a strong basis in evidence for future programs,⁸ and the Small Business Administration (SBA) announced that it was extending the comment period for a proposed rule on federal contracting programs for women-owned small businesses, in part because of *Rothe*.⁹

¹ *Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep’t of Defense*, 545 F.3d 1023 (Fed. Cir. 2008). As of March 16, 2009, the DOD had not petitioned the Supreme Court for certiorari, and its time for doing so had expired. *See* Rules of the Supreme Court, Rule 13, available at <http://www.supremecourt.gov/crtules/2007rulesofthecourt.pdf> (“[A] petition for a writ of certiorari to review a judgment in any case, civil or criminal, entered by a state court of last resort or a United States court of appeals (including the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces) is timely when it is filed with the Clerk of this Court within 90 days after entry of the judgment.”).

² 10 U.S.C. § 2323(a)(1) (5% goal); 10 U.S.C. § 2323(e)(3)(A) (10% price evaluation adjustment).

³ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(3)(C)(ii) (“The contractor shall presume that socially and economically disadvantaged individuals include Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, and other minorities, or any other individual found to be disadvantaged by the [Small Business] Administration pursuant to section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.”); 13 C.F.R. § 124.1002 (addressing requirements for proving social and economic disadvantage).

⁴ *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 545 F.3d at 1029.

⁵ *Id.* at 1026.

⁶ *See Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep’t of Defense*, 324 F. Supp. 2d 840, 850 (W.D. Tex. 2004).

⁷ *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 545 F.3d at 1049.

⁸ *See, e.g.*, Joe Davidson, Another Obstacle for Affirmative Action, and Congress Is Prepared to Fight, *Wash. Post*, Dec. 3, 2008, at D1.

⁹ U.S. Small Bus. Admin., The Women-Owned Small Business Federal Contract Assistance Procedures: Eligible Industries, 74 Fed. Reg. 1153 (Jan. 12, 2009).

Although not subject to strict scrutiny like race-conscious programs are, gender-based programs also receive heightened scrutiny from the courts, and the SBA “is reviewing” how the evidence underlying its determinations regarding the industries in which women are “substantially underrepresented” might fare under the standards set by *Rothe*.¹⁰ Additionally, commentators questioned the constitutionality of other federal programs for small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (“small disadvantaged businesses”), which minority-owned businesses are presumed to be, in light of the *Rothe* decision.¹¹ Such commentators wonder whether a “strong basis in evidence” for these programs, which include the subcontracting programs under Sections 8(a) and (d) of the Small Business Act, could be demonstrated if the programs’ constitutionality was challenged.

This report summarizes the Federal Circuit’s decision in *Rothe* and discusses *Rothe*’s implications for existing federal contracting programs for minority-owned and other small businesses and for Congress’s role in establishing future programs.

Background

As happens in many constitutional cases, in deciding *Rothe*, the Federal Circuit applied a general legal test to determine the constitutionality of a specific program. It also did so within the context of prior judicial decisions on the case. Understanding the Federal Circuit’s holding in *Rothe* thus requires some background on (1) the nature of DOD’s SDB program, (2) the facts giving rise to the parties’ dispute, (3) the legal tests to be applied by the courts, and (4) prior decisions in the case.

DOD’s Small Disadvantaged Business Program

The *Rothe* case involved a constitutional challenge to one specific federal program for minority-owned small businesses: DOD’s SDB program. This program was created by Section 1207 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1987, which was captioned “Contract Goal for Minorities.”¹² Section 1207 established, as a goal for DOD, that 5% of DOD’s contract dollars for procurement, research and development, testing and evaluation, military construction, and operations and maintenance be awarded to “small business concerns ... owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.”¹³ Section 1207 further required or allowed DOD to take certain steps in meeting this 5% goal. Among the steps DOD was required to take were (1) providing “technical assistance,” such as advice regarding DOD procurement procedures and instruction in preparing proposals, to small disadvantaged businesses and (2) making advance

¹⁰ *Id.* See also 15 U.S.C. § 637(m)(2)(C) (limiting any contracting set-asides for women-owned small businesses to industries in which the SBA has determined that such businesses are “substantially underrepresented”).

¹¹ See, e.g., Ruling Threatens 8(a) Program, Unless Congress Acts, *Set-Aside Alert*, Nov. 21, 2008; Elizabeth Newell, Decision in Defense Procurement Case Could Set Precedent, *GovExec.com*, Nov. 11, 2008, available at <http://www.govexec.com/dailyfed/1108/111108e1.htm> (“The 8(a) program is not dead yet but this decision, if allowed to stand, could really have an impact on the 8(a) program should another contractor try a similar challenge.”). A legal challenge to the 8(a) program like that in *Rothe* is pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. *See* Dynalantic Corp. v. U.S. Dep’t of Defense, 503 F. Supp. 2d 262 (D.D.C. 2007) (denying parties’ motions for summary judgment).

¹² P.L. 99-661, § 1207, 100 Stat. 3816, 3973-75 (Nov. 14, 1986) (codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2323).

¹³ *Id.* at § 1207 (a)-(b).

payments to small disadvantaged businesses.¹⁴ DOD was also given discretion to “enter into contracts using less than full and open competitive procedures,” which included applying price evaluation adjustments¹⁵ of up to 10% to bids or offers submitted by small disadvantaged businesses.¹⁶ For purposes of the SDB program, “socially and economically disadvantaged” had the same meaning it has under Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act, which presumes that minorities are socially and economically disadvantaged but allows non-minorities to demonstrate disadvantage.¹⁷

Although Section 1207 originally applied only to DOD and only for FY1987 to FY1989, its re-enactments encompassed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Coast Guard, as well as all fiscal years between 1989 and 2009.¹⁸ These periodic re-enactments of Section 1207 to extend DOD’s “contracting goal for minorities,” illustrated by **Table 1**, ultimately determined the outcome in *Rothe* because, according to the Federal Circuit, Congress did not have sufficient evidence of racial discrimination in defense contracting when it re-enacted Section 1207 in 2006. The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) temporarily granted other federal agencies the same authority that DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard had under Section 1207.¹⁹ However, these provisions of FASA were not reauthorized when they expired at the end of FY2000.²⁰ It remains to be seen whether Congress will reauthorize Section 1207 in 2009, when it is scheduled to expire.

Table 1. Chronology of Section 1207

Dates of Enactment and Re-enactment

Year	Period of Extension
1986	3 years
1989	7 years
1999	3 years

¹⁴ *Id.* at § 1207 (c) (technical assistance) & § 1207 (e)(2) (advance payments). Advance payments are non-interest-bearing loans made by government agencies to eligible small businesses to assist them in meeting the financial requirements of performing agency contracts. The government is generally prohibited from making advance payments to contractors. *See* 31 U.S.C. § 3324.

¹⁵ A price evaluation adjustment works as follows: when comparing a bid or offer from a small disadvantaged business with one submitted by another business, the agency can subtract up to 10% of the price from the bid or offer submitted by the small disadvantaged business in determining which bid or offer has the lowest price or represents the best value. For example, if a business that is not a small disadvantaged business bids \$100,000 and a small disadvantaged business bids \$110,000, the small disadvantaged business would win because it is the lower bidder after its price is reduced by 10% (\$110,000-\$11,000=\$99,000).

¹⁶ P.L. 99-661, § 1207 (e)(3).

¹⁷ *Id.* at § 1207 (a)(1). *See* 15 U.S.C. § 637(d); 13 C.F.R. § 124.1002 (addressing requirements for proving social and economic disadvantage). Evidence of disadvantage must include (1) at least one objective distinguishing feature, such as race, gender, physical handicap, or geographic isolation, that has contributed to social disadvantage; (2) personal experiences of substantial and chronic social disadvantage in American society; and (3) negative impact on entry into or advancement in the business world because of the disadvantage.

¹⁸ *See, e.g.*, 10 U.S.C. § 2323 (2006) (including NASA and the Coast Guard, as well as DOD); National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, P.L. 109-163, § 842, 119 Stat. 3135, 3389 (Jan. 6, 2006) (extending the price evaluation adjustment authority under Section 1207 through September 2009).

¹⁹ P.L. 103-355, § 7102, 108 Stat. 3243, 3368-69 (Oct. 13, 1994).

²⁰ *Id.*; DOD, General Services Administration, NASA, Expiration of the Price Evaluation Adjustment, 71 Fed. Reg. 20304 (Apr. 19, 2006).

Year	Period of Extension
2002	3 years
2006	3 years

Source: Congressional Research Service

The 5% goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses under Section 1207 is not the only government-wide or DOD goal for contracting with such businesses. Sections 644(g)(1) and (2) of the Small Business Act require (1) that the federal government award at least 5% of all contract dollars to small disadvantaged businesses and (2) that DOD establish, in conjunction with the SBA, similar goals that “realistically reflect the potential of ... small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals ... to perform such contracts and to perform subcontracts under such contracts.”²¹ In FY2007, DOD’s goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses under 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(2) was 5.8%, and DOD met this goal.²² See **Appendix A**. However, while 15 U.S.C. § 644(g) establishes or requires goals for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses, such goals are purely aspirational. Section 644(g) does not authorize agencies to use price evaluation adjustments—or any other mechanism—to attain contracting goals. The constitutionality of § 644(g) was not challenged in *Rothe*, nor was that of any other federal contracting program benefiting minority-owned small businesses.

The Facts Underlying the *Rothe* Litigation

The constitutionality of Section 1207 was at issue in the *Rothe* case because DOD used its price evaluation adjustment authority under Section 1207 in awarding a contract to a competitor of the Rothe Development Corporation (RDC). Beginning in the late 1980s, RDC had a contract with the Department of the Air Force to maintain, operate, and repair computer systems at Columbus Air Force Base in Mississippi.²³ In the late 1990s, the Air Force decided to consolidate the contract that RDC had with a contract for communications services.²⁴ When doing so, it also decided to let the contract pursuant to Section 1207 and issued a solicitation for competitive bids.²⁵ RDC bid \$5.57 million.²⁶ However, RDC was not a small disadvantaged business, and International Computer and Telecommunications, Inc. (ICT), a minority-owned small business eligible for the price evaluation adjustment under Section 1207, bid \$5.75 million.²⁷ When 10% (or \$575,000) was subtracted from ICT’s bid, its bid was lowest, and the Air Force awarded the contract to it.

RDC promptly filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division, alleging that Section 1207 deprived it of equal protection under the U.S. Constitution

²¹ The goals presently in 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(2) were created first. *See* P.L. 95-507, § 221, 92 Stat. 1757, 1771 (Oct. 24, 1978). Those presently in 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(1) were added later by the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988. *See* P.L. 100-656, § 502, 102 Stat. 3853, 3881 (Nov. 15, 1988).

²² FY2007 is the most recent fiscal year for which data about agencies’ goals and achievements are available.

²³ *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 545 F.3d at 1030.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

both as applied and on its face.²⁸ RDC's as-applied challenge focused upon Section 1207 in its 1992 re-enactment, which governed DOD's award of the contract to ICT, while RDC's facial challenge ultimately focused upon the 2006 re-enactment of Section 1207, which was in effect at the time when the Federal Circuit heard the appeal. DOD countered that Section 1207 "satisfies the strict scrutiny standard established by the United States Supreme Court in *Adarand v. Peña*."²⁹ DOD did not contest whether Section 1207's presumption regarding race and disadvantage constituted a racial classification subjecting its SDB program to strict scrutiny.³⁰

The Constitutional Principles at Issue in *Rothe*

The claims and defenses of the parties to the *Rothe* litigation thus rested on the U.S. Constitution and case law interpreting it. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees due process of law to individuals in their dealings with the federal government.³¹ Due process under the Fifth Amendment includes equal protection, or the constitutional assurance that the government will apply the law equally to all people and not improperly prefer one class of people over another.³² For this reason, consideration of race by the federal government, even when intended to remedy past discrimination, is constitutional only if it meets the so-called strict scrutiny test, which requires that a race-conscious governmental program be narrowly tailored to further a compelling government interest.³³ An alleged government interest qualifies as a compelling one, for due process or equal protection purposes, only when the government entity creating the racial classification (1) identified public or private discrimination with some specificity before resorting to race-conscious remedies and (2) had a "strong basis in evidence" to conclude that race-conscious remedies were necessary before enacting or implementing these remedies.³⁴ As regards the "strong basis in evidence" requirement, the government has the burden of producing statistical evidence sufficient to support an inference of discrimination.³⁵ Once the government has done this, the plaintiffs challenging the government's action have the burden of persuasion in refuting the government's evidence and establishing race-neutral explanations for any apparent racial disparities alleged by the government.³⁶ Plaintiffs can do this by, among other things, showing that the government's statistics are flawed; demonstrating that the disparities shown by the government's statistics are not significant; or presenting contrasting statistical data of their own.³⁷

²⁸ *Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep't of Defense*, 49 F. Supp. 2d 937, 941 (W.D. Tex. 1999).

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Some courts had previously denied firms or individuals standing to challenge programs with racial presumptions like that underlying Section 1207 on the grounds that the would-be plaintiffs were denied the contract because of inability to demonstrate social and economic disadvantage, not because of race. *See, e.g.*, *Interstate Traffic Control v. Beverage*, 101 F. Supp. 2d 445 (S.D. W.Va. 2000); *Ellsworth Assocs. v. United States*, 926 F. Supp. 207 (D.D.C. 1996).

³¹ U.S. Const. amend. V.

³² *See Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497 (1954). Although the Fourteenth Amendment requires equal protection, it does not preclude the classification of individuals. The Supreme Court has noted that the Constitution does not require things which are "different in fact or opinion to be treated in law as though they were the same." *Tigner v. Texas*, 310 U.S. 141, 147 (1940).

³³ *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, 515 U.S. 200 (1995). *See generally* CRS Report RL33284, *Minority Contracting and Affirmative Action for Disadvantaged Small Businesses: Legal Issues*, by Jody Feder.

³⁴ *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899, 909-10 (1996); *Concrete Works of Colorado, Inc. v. City and County of Denver*, 321 F.3d 950, 958 (10th Cir. 2003).

³⁵ *Concrete Works*, 321 F.3d at 958.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Coral Constr. Co. v. King County*, 941 F.2d 910, 921 (9th Cir. 1991).

Prior Litigation in the *Rothe* Case

In applying the legal tests for equal protection to the facts of the case, the federal courts issued numerous opinions prior to the Federal Circuit's November 2008 decision. On April 27, 1999, the district court granted summary judgment to DOD, upholding the constitutionality of Section 1207 and denying RDC relief, because it found "no illegitimate purpose, no racial preference, and no racial stereotyping" at work in Section 1207.³⁸ RDC appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which transferred the case to the Federal Circuit because RDC asserted claims under the Tucker Act as well as under the U.S. Constitution.³⁹ Tucker Act claims are within the exclusive appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Circuit.⁴⁰ It was because of this transfer of the case from the Fifth Circuit to the Federal Circuit that the Federal Circuit decided *Rothe* using Fifth Circuit law.⁴¹ The Federal Circuit's reliance on Fifth Circuit precedent does not make *Rothe* precedent for the Fifth Circuit, however, because federal circuits are not bound by other circuits' interpretations of their law.⁴² On November 8, 2000, the Federal Circuit vacated the district court's decision and remanded the case for further proceedings because the district court, in finding for DOD, had not applied strict scrutiny and impermissibly considered evidence of discrimination that arose after Section 1207 had been re-enacted.⁴³

On July 2, 2004, the district court issued a second opinion, holding that Section 1207 was unconstitutional as applied in 1998, but constitutional on its face.⁴⁴ In reaching this holding, the court found that while DOD failed to demonstrate that Congress had sufficient evidence of discrimination when it re-enacted Section 1207 in 1992, DOD had shown that Congress had such evidence when it re-enacted Section 1207 in 2002. RDC appealed to the Federal Circuit, which affirmed the district court on the as-applied challenge and remanded the case for consideration of the merits of the facial challenge.⁴⁵ When the district court again granted summary judgment to DOD on RDC's facial challenge,⁴⁶ RDC filed the appeal that gave rise to the Federal Circuit's decision on November 4, 2008. The primary question at issue in the decision that would become "*Rothe VII*" was whether Section 1207 was unconstitutional on its face as re-enacted in 2006.⁴⁷

³⁸ *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 49 F. Supp. 2d at 954 ("*Rothe I*").

³⁹ *Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep't of Defense*, 194 F.3d 622 (5th Cir. 1999) ("*Rothe II*").

⁴⁰ 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(2).

⁴¹ *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 545 F.3d at 1035 ("*Rothe VII*"). The Federal Circuit's jurisdiction is subject-specific, not territorial.

⁴² The Federal Circuit is a court of subject-specific, not territorial, jurisdiction, so there is no geographic region in which its decisions are precedent. The Fifth Circuit, in contrast, is a territorial jurisdiction.

⁴³ *Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep't of Defense*, 262 F.3d 1306 (Fed. Cir. 2001) ("*Rothe III*").

⁴⁴ *Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep't of Defense*, 324 F. Supp. 2d 840 (W.D. Tex. 2000) ("*Rothe IV*").

⁴⁵ *Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep't of Defense*, 413 F.3d 1327 (Fed. Cir. 2005) ("*Rothe V*").

⁴⁶ *Rothe Dev. Corp. v. Dep't of Defense*, 499 F. Supp. 2d 775 (W.D. Tex. 2007) ("*Rothe VI*").

⁴⁷ The Federal Circuit focused upon the 2006 re-enactment of Section 1207 in deciding the facial challenge because this was the re-enactment in effect when the Federal Circuit heard the case. In its earlier proceeding, the district court had considered the 2002 re-enactment of Section 1207 for the same reason.

The Federal Circuit's Decision in *Rothe*

In its November 4, 2008, decision, the Federal Circuit found that Section 1207 was unconstitutional on its face because, when Congress re-enacted Section 1207 in 2006, it lacked a strong basis in evidence for concluding that race-conscious contracting was necessary to remedy discrimination in the defense industry.⁴⁸ The district court, which had upheld the constitutionality of the challenged SDB program in “*Rothe VI*,” had found that six state and local disparity studies, along with other statistical and anecdotal evidence, constituted a strong basis in evidence for the re-enactment of Section 1207.⁴⁹ The Federal Circuit disagreed.⁵⁰ It found that the six state and local disparity studies—which had been the “primary focus of the district court’s compelling interest analysis and of the parties’ arguments on appeal”,⁵¹—did not constitute a strong basis in evidence because they did not provide the “substantially probative and broad-based statistical foundation ... that must be the predicate for nationwide, race-conscious action.”⁵²

The Federal Circuit first found significant methodological flaws with all of the disparity studies. According to the Federal Circuit, two of the six studies failed to exclude unqualified businesses in calculating the number of minority businesses available for government contracts,⁵³ while five of the six studies failed to account for the relative capacity of minority-owned small businesses in contracting with the government.⁵⁴ These flaws, coupled with the fact that the studies’ findings addressed only six of the more than 3,000 counties and equivalent regions making up the United States, prompted the Federal Circuit to find that the studies were insufficient to constitute a strong basis in evidence for the nationwide SDB program.⁵⁵ The Federal Circuit also suggested, although it reached no final holding on the issue, that the studies were not “before Congress” when Section 1207 was reenacted because they were mentioned by name or discussed only in two floor speeches and Congress did not make any findings concerning them.⁵⁶

⁴⁸ *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 545 F.3d at 1049.

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 1036-37. A disparity study is a “study attempting to measure the difference—or disparity—between the number of contracts or contract dollars *actually* awarded to minority-owned businesses in a particular contract market, on the one hand, and the number of contracts or contract dollars that one would *expect* to be awarded to minority-owned business given presence in that particular contract market, on the other hand.” *Id.* at 1037 (emphases in the original).

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 1046.

⁵¹ *Id.* at 1037.

⁵² *Id.* at 1040. *See also id.* at 1045 (“To be clear, we do *not* hold that the defects in the availability and capacity analyses in these six disparity studies render the studies wholly unreliable for any purpose.... But we hold that the defects we have noted detract dramatically from the probative value of these six studies, and, in conjunction with their limited geographic coverage, render the studies insufficient to form the statistical core of the ‘strong basis in evidence’ required to uphold the statute.”) (emphasis in the original).

⁵³ *Id.* at 1042.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 1043.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 1045-46.

⁵⁶ *Id.* at 1039-40 (noting that the studies had been mentioned by title, author, and date in two floor speeches—one by Senator Ted Kennedy and one by Representative Cynthia McKinney—but had been neither discussed in congressional hearings nor the subject of congressional findings). The Federal Circuit also suggested that the currency of the studies upon which Congress relies is relevant to the analysis of whether a strong basis in evidence exists. However, the Federal Circuit rejected RDC’s argument for a *per se* rule that studies more than five years old cannot constitute a strong basis in evidence. *Id.* at 1039. Instead, the Federal Circuit suggested that Congress can rely upon the most recently available studies so long as these studies are reasonably up-to-date. *Id.*

The Federal Circuit similarly found that other statistical data and anecdotes discussed by the parties and the district court were insufficient to constitute a strong basis in evidence for the SDB program.⁵⁷ The Federal Circuit discounted the remaining statistical evidence because it was mentioned only in floor speeches, without being the subject of congressional findings. In fact, the court noted that some of the purported evidence was not even “sufficiently described ... for [the Federal Circuit] to locate [it], let alone subject [it] to detailed, skeptical, non-deferential analysis.”⁵⁸ It likewise discounted the anecdotal evidence, even though this evidence had been introduced at congressional hearings, because “anecdotal evidence is insufficient by itself to support *Section 1207*.⁵⁹ The Federal Circuit further noted that the anecdotal evidence, including that compiled by the district court, did not address “a single instance of alleged discrimination by DOD in the course of awarding a prime contract, nor a single instance of alleged discrimination by a private contractor identified as the recipient of a prime defense contract.”⁶⁰ The Federal Circuit found this lack of evidence of discrimination in DOD contracts significant because it suggested that the government could not prove “passive participation” in discrimination, as required under *City of Richmond v. Croson*, as a justification for DOD’s SDB program.⁶¹ Under *Croson*, a government entity can resort to racial classifications in situations when it is not remedying its own prior discrimination if it can show it is a “passive participant” in a system of racial exclusion practiced by industry.⁶²

Implications of the *Rothe* Decision

As numerous commentators and the SBA have recognized, the Federal Circuit’s decision in *Rothe* could have significant implications for the percentage of federal contract dollars awarded to minority-owned small businesses and for other federal contracting programs for small businesses.⁶³ The demise of DOD’s price evaluation adjustment authority under Section 1207 is not, in itself, necessarily all that significant, in part because other provisions of law have precluded DOD from exercising this authority for over a decade. Potentially more serious is the effect that the *Rothe* decision could have on other programs for small disadvantaged businesses, which minority-owned small businesses are presumed to be. The *Rothe* decision arguably suggests grounds upon which potential plaintiffs might be able to successfully challenge these programs. The *Rothe* decision could also potentially leave programs for women-owned small businesses vulnerable to constitutional challenges. These programs, while not subject to strict scrutiny like the program for minority contractors at issue in *Rothe*, are subject to heightened

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 1046-49.

⁵⁸ *Id.* at 1047.

⁵⁹ *Id.* at 1048 (emphasis in original).

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² See *City of Richmond v. Croson*, 488 U.S. 469, 492 (1989).

⁶³ See, e.g., Davidson, *supra* note 8 (noting the possible effects of the *Rothe* decision on other programs for small businesses); DOD Confused by Recent Court Decision on Affirmative-Action Rule, *The Front Runner*, Dec. 3, 2008 (worrying that *Rothe* could lead to a decline in federal contracting with minority-owned small businesses); U.S. Small Bus. Admin., *supra* note 9 (extending the comment period on a proposed rule relating to the contracting assistance program for women-owned small businesses).

scrutiny rather than rational basis review, which is the most deferential form of judicial scrutiny.⁶⁴ Other programs for small businesses should be unaffected by the *Rothe* decision.

Will *Rothe* Lead to a Decline in Federal Contracting with Minority-Owned Businesses?

Many commentators concerned about the potential effects of the *Rothe* decision have noted that the decision could cause the percentage of federal contract dollars awarded to minority-owned small businesses to decrease because it bars DOD from making price evaluation adjustments to the bids or offers of minority-owned small businesses.⁶⁵ This concern has some basis, both because of DOD's prominent role in federal procurement activities and because Section 1207 was unique, among existing federal laws, in coupling contracting goals with authority to take specific steps in attempting to meet these goals. DOD accounts for a larger share of federal contract spending than all other federal agencies combined. In FY2008, DOD spent \$383.3 billion on contract awards, or 74% of the \$517.9 billion that the federal government spent on such awards.⁶⁶ DOD's prominent role in federal contracting would make it difficult for the federal government to meet its contracting goals for minority-owned small businesses if DOD failed to meet its goals, and DOD's authority under Section 1207 was the sole means of ensuring that DOD could meet its minority-contracting goal. Section 1207 was, in fact, the only provision under current federal law giving agencies authority to take specific steps in meeting their contracting goals.⁶⁷ At various times in the past, other provisions of federal law gave other agencies similar price evaluation adjustment authority, or gave DOD and other agencies other authority to take specific steps to increase the percentage of federal contract dollars awarded to minority-owned businesses.⁶⁸ However, these authorities were gradually removed by judicial decisions, agency rule-making or congressional action, leaving only Section 1207.⁶⁹ In short, by precluding DOD from using its authority under Section 1207, the *Rothe* decision effectively removes the only mechanism that the agency responsible for the vast majority of federal contracting could rely upon to ensure awards to minority-owned small businesses in certain circumstances (i.e., when the bids or offers of such businesses were within 10% of what would otherwise be the lowest-priced bid or offer).

Despite the existence of such grounds for concern, however, the *Rothe* decision, in itself, does not necessarily portend an immediate decline in federal contracting with minority-owned small businesses. There are two related reasons for this. First, because of other provisions of law, DOD has not exercised its price evaluation adjustment authority under Section 1207 for over a decade. Section 801 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 barred DOD from granting price evaluation adjustments in any fiscal year directly following a

⁶⁴ See *Craig v. Boren*, 429 U.S. 190, 197 (1976). In *United States v. Virginia*, the Court required the State of Virginia to provide an “exceedingly persuasive justification” for its policy of maintaining an all-male military academy. 518 U.S. 515 (1996). It is unclear whether this standard is in fact more strict than the intermediate scrutiny standard of review that has long applied to gender classifications.

⁶⁵ See, e.g., DOD Confused, *supra* note 63.

⁶⁶ Federal Contract Awards by Major Contracting Agency, *usaspending.gov*, 2009, available at <http://www.usaspending.gov/fpds/tables.php?tabtype=t1&rowtype=f&subtype=a&sorttype=2008>.

⁶⁷ The primary federal statute pertaining to contracting goals is 15 U.S.C. § 644(g), which created purely “aspirational goals,” or goals unaccompanied by authority to take specific steps in meeting them.

⁶⁸ See generally *Minority Contracting and Affirmative Action for Disadvantaged Small Businesses*, *supra* note 33 for a description of prior authorities and their removal.

⁶⁹ See *id.*

fiscal year in which DOD awarded at least 5% of its contract dollars to small disadvantaged businesses.⁷⁰ Because DOD met this goal in every fiscal year between 1997 and the present, Section 801 has operated to keep DOD from granting price evaluation adjustments in every fiscal year between 1998 and 2009.⁷¹ Arguably, only if DOD failed to award at least 5% of its contract dollars to small disadvantaged businesses in a future fiscal year, or if Section 801 were repealed, would the full effects of *Rothe* on contracting with minority-owned small businesses be felt. Second, the 5% goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses established by Section 1207 is not DOD's only goal for contracting with such businesses. Similar goals are required under other provisions of law, most notably 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(2), whose constitutionality was not at issue in *Rothe*.⁷² Under 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(2), DOD's goal for contracting with minority-owned small businesses was 5.8% in FY2007, and DOD met this goal. Many other agencies also have and meet goals for contracting with minority-owned small businesses that exceed 5%. See **Appendix A**.⁷³ The SBA's "Procurement Scorecards," which highlight agencies' achievements in contracting with various subcategories of small businesses, may help to keep agencies and the general public attuned to contracting goals and progress toward them.⁷⁴

What Effect Could *Rothe* Have on Other Minority Contracting Programs?

Even if the demise of price evaluation adjustment authority under Section 1207 does not trigger an immediate decline in federal contracting with minority-owned small businesses, however, the *Rothe* decision could still have profound implications for such businesses by suggesting possible grounds for constitutional challenges to other programs.⁷⁵ The loss of some of these programs, particularly the Business Development Program under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, could potentially have a much more significant impact on minority-owned small businesses than the loss of DOD's SDB program, especially given the limits already placed on DOD's exercise of its price evaluation adjustment authority by other legislation. Small businesses participating in the

⁷⁰ P.L. 105-261, § 801, 112 Stat. 1921, 2080-81 (Oct. 17, 1998).

⁷¹ *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 545 F.3d at 1028 (addressing DOD's authority in fiscal years 1998 to 2007); 48 C.F.R. § 19.11 (2008) (suspending DOD's price evaluation adjustment authority for FY2008); Dep't of Defense, Suspension of the Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small Disadvantaged Businesses, 74 Fed. Reg. 7671 (Feb. 19, 2009) (suspending DOD's price evaluation adjustment authority for FY2009).

⁷² See also 22 U.S.C. § 2864(e) ("Not less than 10 percent of the amount of funds obligated for local guard contracts for Foreign Service buildings subject to subsection (c) of this section shall be allocated to the extent practicable for contracts with United States minority small business contractors."); 49 U.S.C. § 47113(b) ("Except to the extent that the Secretary decides otherwise, at least 10 percent of amounts available in a fiscal year under section 48103 of this title shall be expended with small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals or qualified HUBZone small business concerns."). Similarly, the 5% government-wide goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses under 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(1) is a floor, not a ceiling. That is, the government-wide goal must be at least 5%, but could be higher.

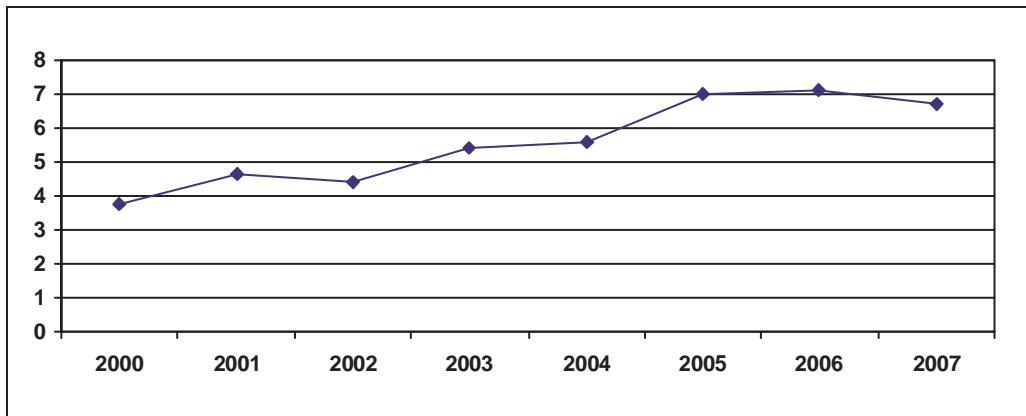
⁷³ The government-wide goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses also tends to be met. See, e.g., Kent Hoover, Federal Government Misses Small Business Contracting Goal, *Wash. Bus. J.*, Oct. 22, 2008, available at <http://washington.bizjournals.com/washington/stories/2008/10/20/daily54.html> (noting that while the federal government, as a whole, missed its contracting goals for small businesses generally, women-owned small businesses, service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and HUBZone businesses in FY2007, it met its goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses).

⁷⁴ See, e.g., U.S. Small Bus. Admin., Scorecard Summary, available at http://www.sba.gov/idc/groups/public/documents/sba_homepage/scorecard_final_sum08.pdf.

⁷⁵ Cf. Ruling Threatens 8(a), *supra* note 11; Newell, *supra* note 11.

8(a) Business Development Program—most of which are minority-owned, as discussed below and illustrated in **Figure 2**—received \$6.7 billion in revenue through the Program in FY2007. This amount is down somewhat from FY2005 and FY2006, as **Figure 1** illustrates, but still represents \$6.7 billion that such businesses would not be assured of receiving in the absence of the 8(a) program.

Figure 1. Revenue Received by 8(a) Businesses through the Business Development Program: FY2000-FY2008
(in billions of dollars)



Source: Congressional Research Service, based on data from the SBA Office of Business Development annual reports to Congress

Overview of Existing Programs

There are currently several government-wide programs providing contracting assistance to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (“small disadvantaged businesses”). These programs are briefly listed below, with additional information about them available in **Appendix B**. They include

- aspirational goals for the percentage of prime contracts and subcontracts awarded to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals by the federal government, as a whole, and by individual federal agencies;⁷⁶
- subcontracting agencies’ prime contracts to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals through the SBA under the 8(a) Business Development Program;⁷⁷
- contract clauses and plans relating to subcontracting with small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals that are incorporated into agencies’ prime contracts and bind their prime contractors;⁷⁸

⁷⁶ 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(1)-(2).

⁷⁷ 15 U.S.C. § 637(a).

⁷⁸ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d).

- use of evaluation factors and monetary incentives in awarding agencies' prime contracts so as to encourage agencies' contractors to subcontract with small disadvantaged businesses;⁷⁹ and
- technical assistance and outreach programs for small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals that are participating in the 8(a) Business Development Program.⁸⁰

Because all of these programs include presumptions that minorities are socially and, sometimes, economically disadvantaged like the presumption underlying DOD's SDB program,⁸¹ they also arguably entail the same sort of "explicit racial classification" that DOD's SDB program did.⁸² Moreover, demographic data about the owners of "small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals" that participate in the 8(a) Business Development Program suggest that many small disadvantaged businesses may be minority-owned.⁸³ See **Figure 2**. Thus, even if not specifically designated "minority contracting programs," the existing federal contracting programs for small disadvantaged businesses were designed—and serve—to benefit primarily minority-owned businesses.

⁷⁹ 48 C.F.R. § 19.1202-3 (evaluation factors); 48 C.F.R. § 19.1203 (monetary incentives). Use of these authorities is limited to contracts involving industries where the Secretary of Commerce has found "substantial and pervasive evidence of persistent and significant underutilization of minority firms ... attributable to past discrimination and a demonstrated incapacity to alleviate the problem by using [other] mechanisms." 48 C.F.R. § 19.201(b)(1)-(2). The Department of Commerce has apparently not updated its list of such industries since 1999, and it is unclear to what extent agencies exercise these authorities. *See Industries Eligible for the 10% Price Evaluation Adjustment, 1999*, available at <http://www.acquisition.gov/references/sbdadjustments.htm>.

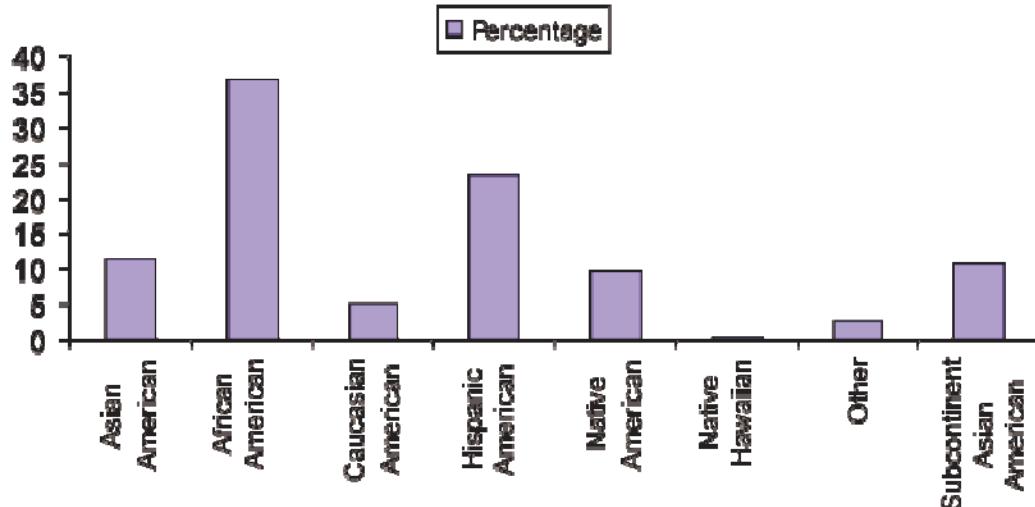
⁸⁰ *See, e.g.*, 15 U.S.C. § 636(j) (financial assistance to public or private organizations that provide various sorts of programs for 8(a) small businesses); 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(10) (outreach to potential 8(a) businesses); 15 U.S.C. § 638(j)(2)(F) (outreach to increase the participation of 8(a) businesses in technological innovation); 13 C.F.R. § 124.520(b) (SBA's Mentor-Protégé program).

⁸¹ *See* 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(4) (presumption regarding social disadvantage underlying the 8(a) subcontracting program); U.S.C. § 637(d)(3)(C) (presumptions regarding social and economic disadvantage underlying the 8(d) subcontracting program); 48 C.F.R. § 19.201(b) (focusing on underrepresentation of minority firms in determining which industries are eligible for evaluation factors and monetary incentives under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)).

⁸² *See* Rothe Dev. Corp., 545 F.3d at 1035 ("Because Section 1207 incorporates an explicit racial classification—the presumption that members of certain minority groups are 'socially disadvantaged' for purposes of obtaining SDB status and the benefits that flow from that status under Section 1207 itself—the statute is subject to strict scrutiny.").

⁸³ Because all 8(a) businesses are small disadvantaged businesses but not all small disadvantaged businesses are 8(a) businesses, the pool of small disadvantaged businesses is larger than that for 8(a) businesses.

Figure 2. Participants in the 8(a) Program: Percentages by Race, FY2007



Source: Congressional Research Service, based on data from the SBA Office of Business Development 2007 Report to Congress

Notes: All numbers are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Potential Vulnerability of Existing Programs

Although all existing federal contracting assistance programs rely upon presumptions about disadvantage and race similar to that in Section 1207,⁸⁴ not all of them may be equally vulnerable to constitutional challenges like that in *Rothe*. Some programs, such those involving aspirational goals and technical assistance and outreach, are probably immune from successful constitutional challenges because of the type of assistance provided, as well as difficulties that potential plaintiffs could have in establishing standing to challenge such programs. In comparison, other programs, such as the subcontracting programs under Sections 8(a) and (d) of the Small Business Act or the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), may be more vulnerable because (1) standing often exists for bid protests and contract disputes and (2) *Rothe* could be precedent for the court hearing such cases. Even the comparatively more vulnerable programs could, however, potentially survive a constitutional challenge like that in *Rothe* depending upon the evidence of discrimination that was before Congress when it enacted or re-enacted the program.

Aspirational Goals

Aspirational goals calling for the federal government, as a whole, or individual federal agencies to award certain percentages of their annual spending on prime contracts and subcontracts to small disadvantaged businesses,⁸⁵ which minority-owned businesses are presumed to be, are probably not vulnerable to constitutional challenges like that in *Rothe*.⁸⁶ Although aspirational goals reflect classifications among small businesses based on the race or ethnicity of their owners,

⁸⁴ See *supra* note 81.

⁸⁵ See, e.g., 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(1)-(2).

⁸⁶ A challenge to the constitutionality of the federal government's aspirational goals under 15 U.S.C. § 644(g) is pending, however. See *Dynalantic Corp. v. U.S. Dep't of Defense*, 503 F. Supp. 2d 262.

among other factors, the mere existence of such classifications is generally not problematic because such goals are voluntary, not mandatory, and thus do not constitute disparate treatment of small business owners by the federal government.⁸⁷ Broadly speaking, the government can set goals for itself as it wishes. Problems arise only when the government takes actions to realize its goals that result in the disparate treatment of individuals who are similarly situated, and aspirational goals do not authorize or allow actions that would cause disparate treatment. The situation would be different if agencies also had authority to take specific steps to meet their contracting goals for small disadvantaged businesses, such as DOD had under Section 1207. However, no agencies other than DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard had such authority immediately prior to *Rothe*,⁸⁸ and *Rothe* arguably precludes NASA and the Coast Guard, as well as DOD, from exercising this authority under Section 1207.⁸⁹

Technical Assistance and Outreach

Technical assistance and outreach programs for minority-owned small businesses are also unlikely to be vulnerable to constitutional challenges like that in *Rothe*. In considering such programs in 1996, in the aftermath of the Supreme Court's decision in *Adarand Constructors v. Peña*, the Department of Justice (DOJ) noted that, “[a]s a general proposition, these activities are not subject to strict scrutiny” even when they are targeted to minorities.⁹⁰ DOJ did not articulate the rationale for this statement, but was probably relying on judicial precedents holding that minority outreach and recruitment efforts are not subject to strict scrutiny because they do not subject individuals to unequal treatment.⁹¹ Moreover, a court’s opportunity to repudiate these precedents could be limited by the inability of potential plaintiffs to demonstrate standing to challenge technical assistance and outreach programs. The doctrine of standing requires that plaintiffs demonstrate (1) injury in fact, (2) causation, and (3) redressibility before a court hears the merits of their claims.⁹² Standing to challenge technical assistance or outreach programs targeted to minorities could be difficult to show, in part because plaintiffs’ injuries would lie in their allegedly decreased ability to compete with minority firms that are better managed and better informed about agencies’ contracting opportunities. Even if such remote injuries were recognized, it would be hard to show that plaintiffs’ decreased ability to compete with minority

⁸⁷ See, e.g., *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Slater*, 228 F.3d 1147, 1181 (10th Cir. 2000) (permitting the constitutionality of aspirational goals in statutes, because such goals are not mandatory).

⁸⁸ The price evaluation adjustment authority that other agencies had under FASA expired at the end of FY2000. See *supra* note 19.

⁸⁹ Because the *Rothe* court held that 10 U.S.C. § 2323 was unconstitutional both as applied by DOD in the particular case at issue in *Rothe* and on its face, *Rothe* arguably precludes NASA and the Coast Guard from exercising their price evaluation adjustment authority as well.

⁹⁰ Dep’t of Justice, Proposed Reforms to Affirmative Action in Federal Procurement, 61 Fed. Reg. 26041, 26048 (May 23, 1996).

⁹¹ Courts have reasoned that “inclusive” activities, such as outreach, do not impose burdens or benefits, and do not subject individuals to unequal treatment, unlike “exclusive” activities such as quotas, set-asides, and layoff preferences. For this reason, they have concluded that “inclusive” activities are not subject to strict scrutiny, whereas “exclusive” activities are. See, e.g., *Duffy v. Wolle*, 123 F.3d 1026, 1038-39 (8th Cir. 1997) (“An employer’s affirmative efforts to recruit female and minority applicants does not constitute discrimination.”); *Allen v. Ala. State Bd. of Educ.*, 164 F.3d 1347, 1352 (11th Cir. 1999) (refusing to subject racially conscious outreach efforts to strict scrutiny); *Billish v. City of Chicago*, 962 F.2d 1269, 1290 (7th Cir. 1992) (characterizing aggressive recruiting as a “race-neutral procedure[]”, *rev’d on other grounds*, 989 F.2d 890 (7th Cir.) (en banc)).

⁹² See, e.g., *Valley Forge Christian College v. Americans United for Separation of Church and State, Inc.*, 454 U.S. 464, 472 (1982); *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 751 (1984); *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992).

firms was primarily due to the federal programs, or would be remedied by the programs' cessation. Courts generally do not recognize "taxpayer standing," so potential plaintiffs could not claim to be harmed by the government's spending their tax dollars on technical assistance and outreach programs for minority-owned small businesses.⁹³

Subcontracting Programs: 8(a), 8(d), Evaluation Factors, & Monetary Incentives

The various programs relating to subcontracting on agency prime contracts—the programs under the authority of Sections 8(a) and (d) of the Small Business Act and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)—are probably the most susceptible to *Rothe*-type challenges of all federal contracting programs for minority-owned small businesses. This heightened susceptibility arises, in part, because these programs allow agencies to take more concrete steps to assist small disadvantaged businesses than are involved in seeking to "expand [their] participation" in agency procurement contracts.⁹⁴ Furthermore, these programs could potentially be seen as subjecting individuals to different treatment by, for example, setting aside contracts for competitions limited to small businesses participating in the 8(a) Business Development Program. This heightened susceptibility is also due to the fact that these programs would likely be challenged in bid protests or contract disputes where potential plaintiffs often have standing and *Rothe* could be precedent. Various provisions of federal law provide that disappointed bidders or offerors, or would-be bidders or offerors, have standing to challenge agencies' procurement activities.⁹⁵ Challenges could thus potentially be made to agencies' decisions to subcontract certain prime contracts through the 8(a) program; require certain percentages of subcontracts under 8(d) subcontracting plans; award a contract based on evaluation factors that include subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses; or use monetary incentives for subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses that could prompt a prime contractor to favor a minority-contractor over a nonminority one.⁹⁶ Other provisions of federal law likewise provide incumbent contractors with standing to challenge agency actions in contract disputes,⁹⁷ such as could be triggered by terminating a contractor or imposing liquidated damages for failure to abide by an 8(d) subcontracting plan.⁹⁸

In some of these cases, especially outside the 8(a) context, standing could potentially be hard to show because the injuries arguably become more remote—and less likely to be redressed by changes in government programs—when subcontractors allege that prime contractors did not select them due to aspects of federal programs that are arguably aspirational, not mandatory.

⁹³ See, e.g., *Massachusetts v. Mellon*, 262 U.S. 447 (1923) (finding that the plaintiff lacked standing to challenge alleged "taxation for illegal purposes" because the administration of federal statutes "likely to produce addition taxation to be imposed upon a vast number of taxpayers" is essentially a matter of public, and not individual, concern).

⁹⁴ See 15 U.S.C. § 644(g)(2).

⁹⁵ See 31 U.S.C. § 3556 (allowing "interested parties" to bring bid protests before the U.S. Court of Federal Claims; the Government Accountability Office; or procuring agencies); 31 U.S.C. § 3551(2)(A) (defining an "interested party" as "an actual or prospective bidder or offeror whose direct economic interest would be affected by the award of a contract or by failure to award the contract.").

⁹⁶ Although a prime contractor might have difficulty demonstrating standing to challenge a monetary incentive for subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses, a subcontractor might be able to do so. *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, 515 U.S. 200 (1995), for example, involved such a constitutional challenge by a subcontractor objecting to a monetary incentive for subcontracting with minority businesses.

⁹⁷ See 41 U.S.C. § 605 (allowing incumbent contractors to make claims arising during the course of contract performance against the government); 41 U.S.C. § 609 (providing for judicial review of contractor's claims).

⁹⁸ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(8) (breach); 48 C.F.R. § 19.705-7 (liquidated damages).

Subcontracting plans under 8(d), for example, merely require agencies to “encourage subcontracting opportunities” for small disadvantaged businesses and call for such businesses to “have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in the performance of contracts.”⁹⁹ The plans do not require or authorize agencies’ prime contractors to take any specific steps to meet their goals under the plans. However, assuming standing were shown, *Rothe* could serve as precedent for the court deciding the challenge for several reasons. First, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims and the Federal Circuit are the only judicial forums with jurisdiction to hear federal bid protests and contract disputes,¹⁰⁰ and the Court of Federal Claims is subject to the precedents of the Federal Circuit.¹⁰¹ Second, even assuming the constitutional challenge arose outside of a bid protest or contract dispute, plaintiffs can generally select their forum and would have little incentive to avoid courts where *Rothe* is precedent because *Rothe* arguably works in favor of those challenging the constitutionality of federal contracting programs for minority-owned small businesses.

Even when standing exists and *Rothe* is precedent, however, the programs under Sections 8(a) and (d) of the Small Business Act, as well as the evaluation factors and monetary incentives under the FAR, are arguably distinguishable from the price evaluation adjustment authority at issue in *Rothe* in ways that could potentially enable them to survive constitutional challenges. While not a rigid quota setting aside a fixed percentage of DOD contract dollars for minority-owned businesses, the 5% goal in Section 1207 can be seen as quota-like when coupled with the price evaluation adjustment authority. None of the other federal programs combine aspirational goals with mechanisms to meet them. Neither Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act nor the FAR seeks to have any fixed percentage of subcontracts awarded to minority-owned small businesses. Section 8(a) merely gives agencies discretion to subcontract through SBA when they “determine[] such action is necessary or appropriate,”¹⁰² while the FAR says only that agencies “may consider” prime contractors’ performance in subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses as an evaluation factor and “may encourage increased subcontracting opportunities ... by providing monetary incentives.”¹⁰³ Similarly, while the subcontracting plans required under Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act include percentage goals and potential sanctions (e.g., breach, liquidated damages) for failure to meet these goals,¹⁰⁴ Section 8(d) does not require or authorize contractors

⁹⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(3) & (4)(E).

¹⁰⁰ The Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996 provided that the jurisdiction of federal district courts over bid protests would terminate on January 1, 2001, leaving the Court of Federal Claims as the exclusive trial-level federal judicial forum for bid protests. P.L. 104-320, § 12(d), 110 Stat. 3869, 3870 (Oct. 19, 1996). Disputes between contractors and agencies under existing contracts are subject to the Contract Disputes Act (CDA) of 1978. The CDA provides that the Court of Federal Claims is the sole federal trial-level court that can hear post-award disputes involving government contracts. 41 U.S.C. §§ 606 & 609(a). Federal district courts have no such jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1346(a)(2).

¹⁰¹ Although the Federal Circuit applied Fifth Circuit law, not its own law, in deciding *Rothe*, *Rothe* can probably be viewed as precedent for the Court of Federal Claims and the Fifth Circuit because the Federal Circuit relied upon its interpretations of Supreme Court decisions in reaching its holdings. See *Rothe Dev. Corp.*, 545 F.3d at 1035 n.5 (“We note that while we stand in the shoes of the Fifth Circuit, the bulk of relevant, controlling authority comes directly from the Supreme Court, and we have interpreted much of that authority in our prior opinions in this case.”).

¹⁰² 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(1). See also 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(1)(A) (“In any case in which the [SBA] certifies to any officer of the Government having procurement powers that the [SBA] is competent and responsible to perform any specific Government procurement contract to be let by any such officer, such officer shall be *authorized in his discretion* to let such procurement contract to the [SBA] upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the [SBA] and the procurement officer.”) (emphasis added).

¹⁰³ 48 C.F.R. § 19.1202-3 (evaluation factors); 48 C.F.R. § 19.1203 (monetary incentives).

¹⁰⁴ See 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(8)(breach); 48 C.F.R. § 19.705-7 (liquidated damages).

to take any specific or concrete steps in meeting their contracting goals. In fact, contractors' failure to meet goals in their 8(d) subcontracting plans is excused, by law, so long as the contractors acted in good faith in attempting to abide by the plan.¹⁰⁵

Furthermore, evidence of discrimination sufficient to justify race-conscious programs might have been before Congress when it enacted, or re-enacted, one or all of these programs. The "strong basis in evidence" test focuses specifically upon the evidence that was before Congress when it decided to create a race-conscious remedy in response to purported discrimination. Each program is likely to have unique evidence underlying it, and the "failure" of the evidence underlying one program does not necessarily mean that the evidence underlying other programs would also prove inadequate. It is also possible that, even if Congress lacked a strong basis in evidence when enacting the statutes that authorize the evaluation factors and monetary incentives under the FAR, a sufficient basis for these programs was nonetheless created by the Secretary of Commerce's determinations about the industries in which these authorities may be exercised. By law, agencies can use evaluation factors and monetary incentives only when contracting in industries where the Secretary has found "substantial and pervasive evidence of persistent and significant underutilization of minority firms ... attributable to past discrimination and demonstrated incapacity to alleviate the problem by using [other] mechanisms."¹⁰⁶

What Effect Could *Rothe* Have on Contracting Programs for Women-Owned Small Businesses?

Shortly after the Federal Circuit issued its decision in *Rothe*, the Small Business Administration (SBA) extended the comment period on its proposed rule for the contracting assistance program for women-owned small businesses under Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act.¹⁰⁷ The SBA did so, in part, because government programs that classify people on the basis of gender also involve a suspect classification for purposes of equal protection review under the Constitution. Gender classifications are subject to intermediate scrutiny, which is less rigid than strict scrutiny but nonetheless requires the government to show that gender classifications are substantially related to important government objectives.¹⁰⁸

As the SBA's extension of the comment period suggests, even though *Rothe* focused solely upon a program for minority-owned small businesses subject to strict scrutiny, the Federal Circuit's decision may indicate grounds upon which contracting programs for women-owned businesses could be challenged in the future. Following the reasoning of the *Rothe* court, future plaintiffs could potentially allege that Congress or federal agencies lacked sufficient evidence of gender discrimination in federal contracting when creating programs like the set-asides for women owned small businesses.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁵ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(4)(F)(ii).

¹⁰⁶ 48 C.F.R. § 19.201(b)(1)-(2).

¹⁰⁷ Women-Owned Small Business Federal Contract Assistance Procedures, *supra* note 9.

¹⁰⁸ See *Craig v. Boren*, 429 U.S. 190, 197 (1976). In *United States v. Virginia*, the Court required the State of Virginia to provide an "exceedingly persuasive justification" for its policy of maintaining an all-male military academy. 518 U.S. 515 (1996). It is unclear whether this standard differs from the intermediate scrutiny standard of review.

¹⁰⁹ Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act, as amended, provides that "contracting officer[s] may restrict competition for any contract for the procurement of goods and services by the Federal government to small business concerns owned and controlled by women" when certain conditions are met. 15 U.S.C. § 637(m). These conditions require that (continued...)

What Effect Could *Rothe* Have on Other Contracting Programs for Small Businesses?

The *Rothe* decision should have no effect on other federal contracting programs for small businesses generally, or for small businesses owned by members of other demographic groups, including blind and handicapped individuals; Native Americans,¹¹⁰ including Native Alaskans; veterans; service-disabled veterans; and individuals operating businesses in Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZones).¹¹¹ Only programs that rely upon suspect classifications, such as race or gender, are subject to strict or intermediate scrutiny when their constitutionality is challenged. Programs based on non-suspect classifications—such as business size, military status, disability, geography, or poverty—are subject only to rational basis review, which is characterized by deference to legislative judgment. Under rational basis review, a challenged program will be found constitutional if it is rationally related to a legitimate government interest.¹¹² As a result, programs reviewed under this standard are generally upheld.¹¹³

Congress's Role in Establishing Future Programs

Currently, the extent to which the courts will apply the reasoning in *Rothe* to future legal challenges is unclear. As a result, it is difficult to provide clear guidance regarding the requirements that Congress must meet when enacting legislation that may be subject to equal protection review. However, a few points may be made.

First, if enacting race-conscious measures or other legislation that will be subject to strict scrutiny, Congress will be required to establish a “strong basis in evidence” to support the articulated compelling governmental interest. This requirement for a “strong basis in evidence”

(...continued)

(1) eligible businesses be at least 51% owned by one or more women who are economically disadvantaged; (2) the “rule of two” is satisfied; (3) the anticipated price of the contract will not exceed \$3 million in the case of nonmanufacturing contracts, or \$5 million in the case of manufacturing contracts; and (4) the proposed contract is for the procurement of goods or services in an industry in which the SBA has determined that women-owned small businesses are “substantially underrepresented.” 15 U.S.C. § 637(m)(2)(A)-(F) & (m)(4).

¹¹⁰ Although the classification of individuals as “Native Americans” might seem to be a racial one, courts have found that it is not. *See, e.g.*, *Morton v. Mancari*, 417 U.S. 535, 548 (1973). Rather, programs targeting Native Americans, who are generally viewed as a political class, reflect Native Americans’ quasi-sovereign status and are “reasonably designed to further the cause of Indian self-government.” *Id.* at 548.

¹¹¹ *See, e.g.*, 15 U.S.C. § 644 (set-asides for small businesses generally); 15 U.S.C. § 644(c) (set-asides for small businesses owned by persons with disabilities); 15 U.S.C. § 637(d) (contracting plans and clauses relating to contracting with small businesses owned and controlled by veterans or service-disabled veterans); 15 U.S.C. § 657a (set-asides and sole-source awards for HUBZone small businesses); and 15 U.S.C. § 637(m) (set-asides for small businesses owned and controlled by women).

¹¹² *See, e.g.*, *United States v. Carolene Products Co.*, 304 U.S. 144 (1938).

¹¹³ *See, e.g.*, *Pers. Adm'r of Mass. v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256 (1979) (holding that a Massachusetts law that gave veterans lifetime preference for state employment did not violate the equal protection clause); *San Antonio Indep. School Dist. v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 1, 29 (1973) (“[W]ealth discrimination alone [does not provide] an adequate basis for invoking strict scrutiny.”); *McGowan v. Md.*, 366 U.S. 420, 427 (1961) (holding that “the Equal Protection Clause relates to equality between persons as such, rather than between areas and that territorial uniformity is not a constitutional prerequisite.”); *but see City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center*, 473 U.S. 432, 442 (1985) (applying rational basis review in striking down a city ordinance that targeted mentally disabled individuals).

was originally introduced by the Supreme Court in *Wygant v. Jackson Board of Education*.¹¹⁴ Over the years, subsequent court cases have provided some clarification of the meaning and nature of a “strong basis in evidence” by finding that such a basis existed,¹¹⁵ or was lacking,¹¹⁶ in particular circumstances. As these cases suggest, the *Rothe* court, which required the government to show the same types of evidence of racial discrimination as were required in other cases and subjected this evidence to the same scrutiny other courts had given it, arguably did not depart significantly from precedent in its approach to the “solid basis in evidence” requirement.

Nevertheless, *Rothe* appears to be the latest in a long line of cases that place an increasingly heavy evidentiary burden on Congress. In the immediate aftermath of the Court’s landmark decision in *Adarand Constructors v. Peña*,¹¹⁷ which, for the first time, applied strict scrutiny to racial preferences in federal contracting programs, the federal courts generally stressed deference to congressional authority to conduct fact-finding and to enact remedial legislation pursuant to Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment. This deference to congressional authority has eroded over the years. As a result, Congress must now support any race-conscious measures it enacts by developing a strong record, as demonstrated in hearings and legislative findings, of methodologically sound, broad statistical evidence of discrimination capable of withstanding searching judicial inquiry.

¹¹⁴ 476 U.S. 267 (1986).

¹¹⁵ W. States Paving Co. v. Wash. State DOT, 407 F.3d 983 (9th Cir. 2005); Concrete Works of Colo. v. City & County of Denver, 321 F.3d 950 (10th Cir. 2003); Sherbrooke Turf, Inc. v. Minn. DOT, 345 F.3d 964 (8th Cir. 2003).

¹¹⁶ City of Richmond v. Croson, 488 U.S. 469 (1989); Engineering Contrs. Ass’n v. Metropolitan Dade County, 122 F.3d 895 (11th Cir. 1997); Contractors Ass’n v. City of Philadelphia, 91 F.3d 586 (3d Cir. 1996).

¹¹⁷ 515 U.S. 200, 237 (1995).

Appendix A. Contracting Goals and Achievements for FY2007

Table A-1. Percentage of Contract Dollars Awarded to Various Subcategories of Small Businesses by Procuring Agency

Agency	Small Businesses		Small Disadvantaged ^a		Women-Owned		HUBZone		Service-Disabled Veteran	
	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual
USAID	23.0	10.4	7.5	3.7	5.0	1.7	3.0	1.0	3.0	0
Agriculture	49.0	54.5	10	12.1	5.0	7.0	5.5	8.7	3.0	2.5
Commerce	48.0	46.0	16.8	16.5	8.5	10.1	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Defense	23.0	20.4	5.8	5.8	5.0	2.9	3.0	2.2	3.0	0.7
Education	23.0	15.7	9.0	5.2	5.0	5.6	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.2
Energy	4.3	6.2	1.6	2.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0	0.4
Health & Human Services	20.0	21.8	11.0	6.9	5.1	4.8	3.0	1.2	3.0	0.6
Homeland Security	30.0	35.3	8.0	13.4	5.0	8.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.4
Housing & Urban Development	45.0	63.6	20.0	40.0	20.0	18.7	3.5	1.6	3.0	2.4
Interior	56.1	59.4	19.1	21.3	6.7	10.5	6.0	11.7	3.0	1.4
Justice	32.4	26.0	8.5	4.6	5.0	4.2	3.0	0.7	3.0	0.8
Labor	26.0	31.8	10.0	11.3	5.2	6.1	3.0	1.2	3.0	2.5
State	36.0	42.0	10.0	16.3	5.0	5.1	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.3
Transportation	35.3	50.9	14.0	19.3	5.0	10.4	3.0	7.6	3.0	2.3
Treasury	26.0	28.8	11.0	8.1	6.0	7.6	3.0	1.1	3.0	1.1
Veterans Affairs	27.8	32.9	9.0	8.8	5.0	5.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	7.1
Environmental Protection Agency	36.0	41.4	10.5	14.9	5.5	5.1	3.0	2.3	3.0	4.0
General Services Administration	34.0	34.2	13.0	13.4	5.0	6.7	3.0	5.6	3.0	2.3
NASA	15.0	15.4	6.5	6.9	5.0	2.3	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.2

Agency	Small Businesses		Small Disadvantaged ^a		Women-Owned		HUBZone		Service-Disabled Veteran	
	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual
National Science Foundation	23.0	17.2	5.0	9.3	5.0	5.5	3.0	0.9	3.0	0.2
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.7	43.1	9.4	13.8	7.5	9.0	3.0	4.6	3.0	1.6
Office of Personnel Management	19.9	25.1	5.6	7.4	10.4	5.7	3.0	1.9	3.0	0.4
Small Business Administration	60.0	69.0	36.0	47.8	10.0	24.6	3.0	7.9	3.0	4.3
Social Security Administration	33.8	32.0	21.0	11.1	5.0	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.2

Source: Congressional Research Service, based on data from the Small Business Administration

Notes: All numbers are rounded to the nearest tenth. The percentages per row are not intended to total 100%, in part because of overlap between categories.

a. The category of “small disadvantaged businesses” includes 8(a) small businesses as well as other small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals that are not participating in the 8(a) Business Development Program.

Appendix B. Brief Overview of Federal Contracting Assistance Programs for Minoirty-Owned Small Businesses

DOD's price evaluation adjustment authority under Section 1207 was one of several contracting assistance programs that the federal government provides for "small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals" or "small disadvantaged businesses," which minority-owned small businesses are presumed to be. Other government-wide programs are briefly described below.

Aspirational goals regarding the percentage of prime contracts and subcontracts awarded to small disadvantaged businesses by federal agencies

Section 644(g)(1) of Title 15 of the U.S. Code requires that the federal government, as a whole, "award ... not less than 5 percent of the total value of all prime contract and subcontract awards for each fiscal year" to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. Section 644(g)(2) further requires that

... each Federal agency shall, after consultation with the [SBA], establish goals for the participation ... by small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals ... in procurement contracts of such agency. Goals established under this subsection shall be jointly established by the [SBA] and the head of each Federal agency and shall realistically reflect the potential of ... small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals ... to perform such contracts and to perform subcontracts under such contracts.

These agency goals under § 644(g)(2) sometimes correspond to the government-wide goals under § 644(g)(1), but they can also be higher or lower than the government-wide goals, as **Appendix A** illustrates. Some agencies also have additional goals for contracting with minority-owned small businesses that derive from other authorities than Section 644(g) of the Small Business Act.¹¹⁸

Subcontracting agencies' prime contracts to small disadvantaged businesses through SBA under the 8(a) Business Development Program

Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act gives agencies discretion to enter into prime contracts with the SBA, which then subcontracts them with small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals that are participating in the 8(a) Business Development Program ("8(a) businesses").¹¹⁹ When subcontracting, the SBA must set aside the

¹¹⁸ See, e.g., 22 U.S.C. § 2864(e) ("Not less than 10 percent of the amount of funds obligated for local guard contracts for Foreign Service buildings subject to subsection (c) of this section shall be allocated to the extent practicable for contracts with United States minority small business contractors."); 49 U.S.C. § 47113(b) ("Except to the extent that the Secretary decides otherwise, at least 10 percent of amounts available in a fiscal year under section 48103 of this title shall be expended with small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals or qualified HUBZone small business concerns.").

¹¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(1)(A)-(B). Agency contracts can be for construction work; services; or the manufacture, supply, or assembly of articles, equipment, supplies, materials, or parts thereof. See 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(1)(B).

award for competitions open to only 8(a) businesses when (1) contracting officers reasonably expect that at least two 8(a) businesses will submit offers and the award can be made at fair market price and (2) the anticipated award price of the contract, including any options under it, exceeds \$3 million, in the case of non-manufacturing contracts, or \$5 million, in the case of manufacturing contracts.¹²⁰ When two 8(a) businesses are not expected to submit offers, the SBA can sometimes subcontract with an 8(a) business on a sole-source basis without competition.¹²¹

Contract clauses and subcontracting plans incorporated in agencies' prime contracts under the 8(d) Small Business Subcontracting Program

Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act seeks to ensure that contractors holding federal prime contracts enter into subcontracts with small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. It does this, in part, by requiring agencies to take specific steps prior to awarding eligible contracts. First, agencies must include in eligible contracts clauses stating, among other things, that it is U.S. policy to provide the “maximum practicable opportunity” to participate in federal contracts and subcontracts to small disadvantaged businesses.¹²² Second, agencies must negotiate “subcontracting plans” with the apparently successful bidder or offeror on eligible prime contracts prior to awarding the contract.¹²³ Subcontracting plans establish goals for the value of subcontracts that prime contractors should award to small disadvantaged businesses, among others. They also describe the efforts prime contractors will take to ensure that such businesses “will have an equitable opportunity to compete for subcontracts.”¹²⁴ A contractor’s failure to comply with the subcontracting clauses or its subcontracting plan constitutes a material breach of the contract, potentially allowing the agency to terminate the contractor for default.¹²⁵ It also subjects the contractor to payment of liquidated damages.¹²⁶

Use of evaluation factors and monetary incentives to encourage agencies' prime contractors to subcontract with small disadvantaged businesses

The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) allows agencies to rely on “evaluation factors” focused on the following considerations when awarding prime contracts:

¹²⁰ 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(1)(D)(i)(I)-(II). *See also* 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(3)(B)(i)-(iii) (determination of fair market price).

¹²¹ 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(16)(A)(i)-(iii). Awards can be made on a sole-source basis under the 8(a) program when (1) contracting officers determine that the 8(a) business is a responsible contractor with respect to the performance of the contract opportunity; (2) the award of the contract would be consistent with the business’s business plan; and (3) the award would not result in the business exceeding the limits on firm value imposed on 8(a) participants. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 636(j)(10)(I) (setting out the limits on firm value).

¹²² 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(2) & (3)(A)-(B). These clauses can only be excluded when the contract (1) is below the simplified acquisition threshold (\$100,000); (2) will be performed entirely outside the United States; and (3) is for personal services. 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(2)(A)-(C).

¹²³ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(4) & (5). Eligible contracts are generally those (1) subject to the contract-clause requirement contained in 15 U.S.C. § 637(d); (2) exceeding \$1 million, in the case of contracts to construct public facilities, or \$500,000 in the case of other contracts; and (3) offering subcontracting possibilities. *Id.*

¹²⁴ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(6).

¹²⁵ 15 U.S.C. § 637(d)(8).

¹²⁶ 48 C.F.R. § 19.705-7.

- the extent to which the offers specifically identify potential subcontracting opportunities for small disadvantaged businesses;
- the extent of offerors' commitment to use small disadvantaged businesses;
- the complexity and variety of work to be performed by small disadvantaged businesses;
- the realism of offerors' proposals;
- the offerors' past performance in complying with subcontracting plan goals for small disadvantaged businesses and monetary targets for small disadvantaged businesses' participation; and
- the extent of small disadvantaged businesses' participation in terms of the value of the total acquisition.¹²⁷

The FAR also allows agencies to incorporate monetary incentives for subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses into their prime contracts. Such incentives reward prime contractors when their actual performance in subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses meets or exceeds their proposed performance.¹²⁸

Use of these authorities under the FAR is limited to contracts involving industries where the Secretary of Commerce has found "substantial and pervasive evidence of persistent and significant underutilization of minority firms ... attributable to past discrimination and a demonstrated incapacity to alleviate the problem by using [other] mechanisms."¹²⁹ The Department of Commerce has apparently not updated its listing of such industries since 1999,¹³⁰ and it is unclear to what extent agencies exercise these authorities under the FAR.¹³¹

Technical assistance and outreach programs

Federal agencies provide numerous technical assistance and outreach programs for small disadvantaged businesses. SBA's 8(a) Business Development Program, for example, provides management and technical assistance to 8(a) small businesses. It does so under a provision in Section 7(j) of the Small Business Act allowing SBA to provide "financial assistance to public or private organizations to pay all or part of the cost of projects designed to provide technical or management assistance" to 8(a) businesses.¹³² SBA also has a Mentor-Protégé program, which pairs 8(a) businesses with more experienced businesses that can provide technical and

¹²⁷ 48 C.F.R. § 19.1202-3.

¹²⁸ 48 C.F.R. § 19.1203.

¹²⁹ 48 C.F.R. § 19.201(b)(1)-(2).

¹³⁰ See Industries Eligible for the 10% Price Evaluation Adjustment, 1999, available at <http://www.acquisition.gov/references/sdbadjustments.htm>.

¹³¹ Because use of either evaluation factors or monetary incentives is generally subject to agency discretion, not mandatory, there is no known data on use of these authorities. See 48 C.F.R. § 19.1202-3 ("[A]gencies may consider [evaluation factors]") and 48 C.F.R. § 19.1203 ("The contracting officer may encourage increased subcontracting opportunities ... by providing monetary incentives.").

¹³² 15 U.S.C. § 636(j)(1). See also 15 U.S.C. § 636(j)(2)(A)-(E) (providing a non-exclusive listing of the types of projects that can be funded). For more information on the 8(a) program in general, see CRS Report RL33243, *Small Business Administration: A Primer on Programs*, by N. Eric Weiss.

management assistance; loans and equity investments; and subcontracting opportunities.¹³³ Mentors and protégés can also form joint ventures that may be eligible for federal procurements set aside for small businesses generally.¹³⁴ Additionally, SBA engages in outreach to inform and recruit businesses eligible for the 8(a) Program,¹³⁵ as well as to increase the participation of 8(a) businesses in technological innovation.¹³⁶

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¹³³ See 13 C.F.R. § 124.520(b) (describing the Mentor-Protégé program generally).

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ 15 U.S.C. § 637(a)(10).

¹³⁶ 15 U.S.C. § 638(j)(2)(F).